

Democratic Northwest.

DAVID DAVIS.

Is Elected President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—In the Senate Lamar (Dem. Miss.) offered a resolution requesting the President to advise the Senate whether any action had been taken by the Government since the last session of the Senate toward protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of an inter-oceanic canal; tabled for further action.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep. Vt.) called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted last session.

Mr. Garland (Dem. Ark.) offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, Finance and Commerce, Military Affairs, Judiciary, Post-offices, and roads, Public lands, Pensions, and Indian affairs. He contended the committees named were the only ones which would have any work to do during the special session.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment. There were committees which were not provided for, which in his opinion would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the committee on Privileges and Elections as one which should be organized. There was on the table a petition presented by the Senator from New Jersey (McPherson), said to seriously effect the right of the Senators from New York to seats in this body. That ought to be inquired into. Then there was the committee on Railroads, which might have work to do. It was known from public report there had been an important officer suspended for some supposed failure to perform his duty, and by law it was required such suspension should be reported to the Senate. The committee on contingent expenses was also a necessary committee.

Mr. Garland stated he would modify his amendment so as to continue the committee on privileges and elections and contingent expenses. He thought it would then include all the committees necessary to organize at this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected by yeas 83; nays 87. Davis (Ind. Ill.) and Mahone (Ind. Va.), voting with the Republicans. Edmunds' resolution was then adopted by yeas 87; nays 85.

The standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at last session, and the president pro tem is authorized to fill vacancies which may exist. As soon as the result was announced, Mr. Logan (Rep. Ill.) offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, a Senator from Illinois, as president pro tem of the Senate.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem. O.) asked the resolution lie over one day under the rules; so ordered. An executive session followed.

At 1 p. m. the doors reopened and the Senate again met in open session.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem. O.) rose and stated that upon reflection and consultation with the Senators on his side of the chamber he had concluded to withdraw his objection to immediate consideration of the resolution proposing the election of Senator Davis as president pro tem. The Senate then proceeded to consideration of resolution.

Mr. Jones (Dem. Fla.) opposed the adoption of the resolution in a brief speech, taking the ground that the tenure of office of the president pro tem is during the absence of the vice-president of the United States. A vote was taken on Logan's resolution, resulting in its adoption by yeas 84; nays 84. Bayard (Dem. Del.) and Davis (Ind. Ill.) not voting.

Mr. Bayard, when his name was called, said: "I propose to withdraw my vote. I have never obtained office by my vote and I never shall retain it by my vote. I am glad the question is taken up today."

Mr. Davis (Ind. Ill.) was then escorted to the chair by Messrs. Bayard and Anthony. On taking the chair Mr. Davis said:

"Senators: the honor just conferred comes as the seat which I now occupy in this body, did, without any expectation on my part. It caused any obligations, I should be constrained to decline this high compliment. I do not accept it as a tribute to any personal merit, but rather as a recognition of the independent position I have long occupied in the politics of the country. I am profoundly grateful for this mark of confidence, and it shall be my endeavor, as it will be my duty, to administer the trust with impartiality and with entire fairness. Not having been trained in parliamentary practice, I shall beg the indulgence of the Senate in this respect, and I hope for generous co-operation on all sides. The Senate will please come to order."

Mr. Edmunds: "I think it not only a duty but a pleasure to move that the thanks of the Senate be expressed to the Hon. Thomas Bayard, the retiring President pro tem."

Mr. Butler (Dem. S. C.) (sotto voce): "Sarcasm."

Mr. Edmunds—Not a bit of it, I move the thanks of the Senate be expressed to the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard for the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over this body during the short period he has done so. [Low sarcastic laughter on the Democratic side.] "I am sorry to see the Senators smile. I am actually in earnest. The senator from Delaware came to the chair under circumstances of excitement and trial, and though his career has been short, I, as one of his political adversaries, in all sincerity, wish to express my obligation to him for the impartiality with which he has conducted the duties assigned him." The motion was agreed to.

Extract from a letter written to I. J. Griffiths, editor of *The Dryden*, a weekly Welsh paper of Utica, N. Y., "As an encouragement to you since the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure first appeared in your paper many injured miners have been using it, and in all directions and around here it has achieved wonders. It is a perfect success among miners. Yours truly, RICHARD OWEN, "Ocean Mines Co., April 20, 1881."

There was a young person named Texier. Renowned as a notorious great swearer. But he said: "I will bet I can give it up yet."

For duca. Now what could he be for?

A Sunday-school boy, upon being asked what made the Tower of Pisa lean replied: "Because of the famine in the land."

MURDER MOST FOUL.

Wood County the Scene of Another Terrible Atrocity.

(Special Correspondence of the Bee.)

WESTON, O., Oct. 11.

What is without doubt the most horrible murder perpetrated in Ohio for many a year was committed here last night. For some time past there has resided about a mile and half southwest of this place, a German farmer named Charles Bach. About 5 o'clock this morning he called at the residence of a neighbor of his, a Mr. Heinze, and asked if he might leave his three children with him, at the same time stating that he had killed his wife and was then on his way to Bowling Green to give himself up.

Mr. Heinze was naturally horrified at this announcement, but as soon as possible, he started for Milton Center with the news, and, as may be supposed, thoroughly startled and aroused that community. A number of persons made all haste to reach the scene of the murder, and the sight which met their eyes fully confirmed the reports. Lying upon the floor of a bedroom was the body of Mrs. Bach, terribly mutilated. The floor was covered with blood, while the brains, hair, chunks of flesh, the fangs of one hand, etc., were scattered about.

The head and face were horribly mutilated the back of the skull being crushed in, and portions of it hacked out. The sight was horrible in the extreme and one which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Hundreds of people visited the scene today.

A few months ago Bach was arrested on the charge of cruelty, preferred against him by his wife. He was confined in jail at Bowling Green for a short time, when he was released. Since that time, in fact within the past two weeks, Mrs. Bach has several times complained to her neighbors of the cruelty of her husband, even expressing fears of her own safety. While these stories were not discredited, it was not supposed that Bach would attempt her life. The murderer arrived at Bowling Green this afternoon, and at once gave himself up to the authorities. He is now lodged in jail.

THE NEWS AT MILTON CENTER.

As early as possible after learning from Bach of the murder, Mr. Heinze started for Milton Center and started that quiet community with the news. Proceeding to the office of Squire Lorne, Mr. Heinze swore out a warrant for the arrest of the murderer which was placed in the hands of a constable.

Immediately afterwards a party consisting of Messrs. Laney, Baker, Sheets, Hostler, Huff and Blasius.

STARTED FOR THE SCENE.

Upon arrival there the house was found just as it had been left by the murderer. The front door was locked, but an entrance was effected through the rear door.

The sight which met the eyes of the party upon entering the room was

HORRIBLE BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

Lying upon her face a little south of the center of the room, was the body of the victim, covered by a bloody sheet. The walls and ceiling of the room were bespattered with blood and the marks of a terrible struggle were visible. Removing the sheet which covered the body a more ghastly sight met their gaze, and strong men as they were, there was not one who did not turn away momentarily with a shudder. The body was

LYING IN A POOL OF BLOOD, and the upper part of the body was literally hacked to pieces. The back part of the skull seemed to have been hacked off, large pieces of the bone hanging by the scalp. A piece of the skull, one inch square, was found upon the table designated in the diagram as 7. Another piece, two inches square, was lying upon the floor near the body.

The bones of the right arm had been cleft at the elbow. There were several

TERRIBLE GASHES IN THE BACK,

one extending through the left shoulder blade. On the left arm, between the elbow and shoulder, were four deep cuts. The right hand was almost severed from the body at the wrist, and three fingers of the hand were lying upon the floor, the thumb merely hanging by a shred of flesh.

Turning the body over, the face presented

A HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.

It was covered with blood, so as to be entirely unrecognizable. The left cheek had been laid open by a deep cut, extending through the ear. The upper jaw and jaw were cut through and there were several other gashes of a minor character.

Scattered about the floor were great bunches of hair attached to pieces of flesh, seeming to have been pulled out by the hand-full. On the east wall was the

BLOODY IMPRINT OF THE MURDERER'S HAND where he had wiped the blood off. At the back of the house was also found a block of wood, used for the same purpose.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.

was found later in the day about 100 yards west of the house in the weeds. It is an ordinary corn-cutter, the blade of which is about 15 inches long, quite heavy, and set into a wooden handle, making a very formidable weapon. It was covered with blood and hair, and was considerably bent.

It would be supposed from its popularity that only one substance is now known to the world for the relief of rheumatism, and that is St. Jacobs Oil. —St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.

A PARALYZED STOMACH.

Extraordinary Case of a Michigan Lady.

Life Sustained for a Year by the Process of Absorption.

DELOIT, October 7.—A special to the Post and Tribune gives the following remarkable history occurring at Battle Creek, this State:

Just one year ago this week, Mrs. Nellie Ingram, of this city, who had been suffering from severe neuralgia in her teeth, concluded to have one of the molars extracted. She accordingly repaired to the office of a dentist, Mr. N. Merritt, for that purpose. She was then enjoying the best health, and weighed 180 pounds. The tooth was a very troublesome one, and in the jaw firm and fast, and the pain which she endured from its extraction was so excruciating as to excite her nervous system to such a degree that she experienced a shock or nervous prostration which ended in paralysis of the stomach. A carriage was called and she was conveyed to her home in a precarious condition. She suffered for several days with cramps in the bowels. When she attempted to eat food it refused to remain on the stomach, and produced most violent retching pains, so that she was obliged to give it up. It soon became evident to her physicians that she could not be kept alive without means of nourishment, as not a particle of food passed her lips. Injections were therefore given her, and life has thus been prolonged for a year by the process of absorption of food by the walls of the intestines. Baths of beef tea, milk, and such nutritious liquid food are also given her with an occasional bath of alcohol to keep the pores open. She has thus lived twelve months, not a particle of food passing her lips, her life being supported entirely in this way. When she is hungry a bath of milk or beef tea, or an injection of the same, satisfies her appetite the same as though taken in the usual way. But although this rather thin diet keeps her alive, it does not prove very fattening, as she has reduced her weight in this time from 180 to about seventy pounds, or at the rate of over two pounds per week. Her face has quite a healthy appearance, and would not strike one as belonging to a person whose body was so emaciated as to be little less than skin and bones. She is only able to obtain about two or three hours' sleep nightly, and that toward morning when the vitality of the body is very low. With returning activity of the senses she begins the retchings which the spasmodic actions of nature continue through the day, and until her system is completely exhausted and she again falls into the sleep described. The drain on her nervous system has been so great that she now lost her reason, and her voice is so weak that she can speak only in a low whisper, and she continually grows worse so that her death is daily expected. The case has been frequently described, and accounts have been widely copied, and created no little interest, letters being received by her physicians from all parts of the United States.

Mr. J. Marsh, Bank of Toronto, Ont., writes: "Biliousness and dyspepsia seem to have grown up with me; having been a sufferer for years, I have tried many remedies, but with no lasting result until I used your Burdock Blood Bitters. They have been truly a blessing to me, and I cannot speak too highly of them." Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Brooklyn Bridge.

The N. Y. Herald gives the following statistics of the great East river bridge connecting that city and Brooklyn:

First talked of by Colonel Julius W. Adams a quarter of a century ago.

Act of incorporation passed April, 1860.

Survey begun by John A. Roebling, 1869.

Construction began Jan. 2, 1870.

First rope thrown across the river, Aug. 14, 1876.

Depth of the N. Y. foundation below high water mark, 78 feet, 6 inches.

Depth of the Brooklyn foundation below high water mark, 45 feet.

The N. Y. tower contains 46,945 cubic yards of masonry; the Brooklyn tower 38,214.

Weight of the Brooklyn tower, about 93,079 tons.

Weight of the New York tower, about a third more.

Size of the towers at high water line, 140x59 feet, a roof course, 136x53 feet.

Height of the towers above high water mark, 276 feet 6 inches.

Height of roadway in the clear in the middle of the East river, 135 feet.

Grade of the roadway, 3 feet 3 inches to 100 feet.

Width of promenade in center of bridge, 15 feet 7 inches.

Width of carriage way on the other side of the promenade, 18 feet 9 inches.

Length of main span, 1,595 feet, 6 inches.

Length of each land span, 930 feet.

Length of the Brooklyn approach, 1,500 feet.

Length of each of the four great cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches, diameter, 15 1/2 inches; number of steel galvanized wires in each cable, 5,494; weight of each cable, about 800 tons.

Weight of steel in the suspended superstructure, 10,000 tons.

The farmer that ran rapidly through his property were a red shirt and had his brindle bull behind him.

It is somewhat remarkable that so many men who own good farms in this country and are generally "well fixed," cannot content themselves to remain upon them but must seek new homes in new countries where they must go through the same hardships and privations that they did here before they can make their surroundings anything near as pleasant and comfortable as those they leave behind. But men are restless and never satisfied with their conditions in life. They must have a change. When a man is prosperous in any business pursuit, he conceives the idea that he can increase his wealth by adding some new feature to his business or changing his vocation entirely and engaging in something he knows but little about.

The disregard of the old rule of "let well enough alone," and the very common result of changing locations or business pursuits, is disappointed expectations and financial disaster. New men are coming in to take their places, but it looks a little strange that they must go through the same hardships and privations that they did here before they can make their surroundings anything near as pleasant and comfortable as those they leave behind. But men are restless and never satisfied with their conditions in life as they are here. It can only be accounted for on the theory that men become dissatisfied in any condition of life and need a change.—Etc.

Badly Bitten.

Peter Cieffer, cor. Clinton and Bennett streets Buffalo, was badly bitten by a horse, and applied Thomas' Electric Oil, which immediately relieved the pain, and in four days the wound was healed. For sale by Saur.

Random Shots.

I wish that I were
A big hunk of gum,
And some pretty girl,
Remarking, "Yum, yum,"
Would in her sweet mouth
The whole of me cram,
And 'twixt her bright pearls
My shapeliness jam.
How happy I'd be
To be slacking about
In such an abode,
And never go out!
To always be near
Those heavenly lips!
Oh, but to be there
I'd give money and ships!

An Indian idol was recently found in Kansas. It was made of earthenware, was brown in color, and has a handle. It will hold two quarts.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for every kind of Rheumatism. A trial bottle sent free by mail, enclosing a trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers,

AND

WILL DISCOVER

Why it is termed the Popular

PASSENGER LINE

OF AMERICA.

2500 MILES OF ROAD, reaching in the most direct manner all of the

GREAT CITIES OF THE WEST

Running the FINEST PASSENGER EQUIPMENT and the most extended THROUGH CAR SYSTEM on the continent.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PORTS

EAST, WEST, NORTH OR SOUTH

And Baggage Checked from starting point to destination.

For Maps, Time Tables, or any information, call on or address

J. K. WITHERS, Ticket Agent,

J. C. GAULT, Gen. Manager,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. Agent,

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Colic which we cannot cure with our Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WELSH & CO., The Pill Makers, 181 and 183 West Madison street, Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

Sold in Napoleon by D. J. Humphrey and all druggists everywhere.

STUTTERING Cured by Bates's Appliances. Send for description to Simpson & Co., Box 2236, N. Y.

B. & O. Time Tables.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY.

GOING WEST.

No. 1, Express, arr. 8:30 dep. 8:45 a.m.
No. 2, Fast Mail, arr. 9:15 dep. 9:30 a.m.
No. 3, Accommodation, arr. 10:15 dep. 10:30 a.m.
No. 4, Freight, arr. 11:30 dep. 11:45 a.m.

GOING EAST.

No. 1, Express, arr. 8:30 dep. 8:45 a.m.
No. 2, Fast Mail, arr. 9:15 dep. 9:30 a.m.
No. 3, Accommodation, arr. 10:15 dep. 10:30 a.m.
No. 4, Freight, arr. 11:30 dep. 11:45 a.m.

No. 5, 14 & 17 daily. Others daily except Sunday.

No. 2 & 4 do not stop between Napoleon and Toledo.

No. 3 stops at Defiance and Defiance Junction.

No. 4 stops only between Napoleon and Ft. Wayne.

No. 5 stops at Defiance and Defiance Junction.

Wayne. No baggage checked for freight trains.

J. K. WITHERS, Agent, Napoleon, O.

Napoleon, O.

Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad

Time Card No. 2—Taking Effect Jan. 10, 1880.

WEST. EAST.

No. 1 No. 3 STATIONS. No. 2 No. 4.

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